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MORRIS COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980



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**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388**

**MORRIS COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980**

LINDA L. MALONE

MAY 1986

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Morris County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Morris County Census Trends report was Linda L. Malone. Please contact Ms. Malone should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	iii
GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS.....	1
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	4
HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES.....	13
EDUCATION.....	17
LABOR FORCE.....	19
INCOME AND POVERTY.....	24
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS.....	29

List of Tables

1. Total population, population density, and share of county population 1970 and 1980.....	2
2. Components of population change 1970 to 1980.....	3
3. Residence in 1965 for persons 5 years old and over in 1970 and residence in 1975 for persons 5 years old and over in 1980.....	3
4. Single years of age by sex, 1970 and 1980.....	6
5. Population by race 1970 and 1980.....	9
6. Number and percent black population in 1970 and 1980	10
6A. Top Five Municipalities by Number and Percentage of Black Population in 1970 and 1980.....	11
7. Selected single and multiple ancestry groups in 1980.....	12
8. Spanish origin groups 1980.....	12
9. Households, families, group quarters population and persons per household 1970 and 1980.....	14
10. Marital status by sex and household relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years old, and persons 65 years old and over: 1970 and 1980.....	15
11. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school and years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over: 1970 and 1980.....	18
12. Labor force status for total and black population 16 years old and over by sex 1970 and 1980.....	20
13. Major occupation group for employed persons 16 years old and over 1970 and 1980.....	21
14. Place of work by place of residence 1970 and 1980.....	23
15. Family Income in 1969 and 1979.....	25
16. Per capita income, median family income, and percent of families below poverty level in 1969 and 1979.....	26
16A. Top Five Municipalities in Per Capita Income.....	27

17. Family income in 1979 by age of householder.....	28
18. All persons and persons 65 years old and over below the 1969 and 1979 poverty levels.....	28
19. Total and year round housing units and vacancy rates: 1970 and 1980.....	30
20. Number and median value of owner occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980.....	31
21. Number and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980.....	33
22. Tenure and occupancy status by units in structure: 1970 and 1980 (year-round housing units).....	34
23. Gross rent as a percentage of household income: 1970 and 1980.	35
24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980.....	36

Figures and Maps

Fig. 1. Age groups: 1970 and 1980.....	5
Map Morris County.....	vi

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables.....	A-1
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MORRIS COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The growth rate of the population in Morris County has varied from decade to decade since 1920. Between 1950 and 1960, the growth rate reached a high of 59.2%, then dropped slightly to 56.6% between 1960 and 1970. However, between the years 1970 and 1980, for the first time in this 60-year period, the growth rate fell to an unprecedented low of 6.3%. The state has experienced similar increases and decreases in growth rates, although not as high as Morris County. For example, the 1950-1960 figures show that the state population increased by 25.5%, and between 1960 and 1970 the increase was 18.2%. Then over the 1970-1980 decade, there was a mere 2.7% growth rate for New Jersey. Between 1970 and 1980 other counties in New Jersey showed a wide range of growth rates; for example, the range was as low as -8.7% in Essex County, and as high as 66.0% in Ocean County.

Municipalities in Morris County had a wide range of growth rates as well. There was a growth rate as high as 80.4% in Mount Olive contrasted with a 12.7% decline in Mountain Lakes Borough. The four municipalities which grew the most (out of the 23 which showed an increase) were Mount Olive Township (80.4%), Washington Township (63.8%), Randolph Township (34.1%), and Mendham Borough (31.4%). All of these five towns are in the western part of the county. Interestingly, the population decreases occurred in three clusters. Two were in the east--the northern part (consisting of Riverdale Borough, Pequannock Township, and Lincoln Park Borough), and the southern part (made up of Passaic Township, Harding Township, Morristown Town, Florham Park Borough, Madison Borough, and Chatham Borough). The third cluster was a group of three towns in central Morris County (Wharton Borough, Mine Hill Township and Dover Town). In addition, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, the largest municipality, decreased in population by 9.5% (-5,244) from 1970 to 1980.

While the total population figure is useful, another valuable statistic shown in Table 1 is the number of persons per square mile. This figure shows the population density of the county and each municipality in 1970 and 1980. Although Morris County experienced a greater percentage of growth (6.3%) compared to the state (2.7%) between 1970 and 1980, the density per square mile in the county was still lower than in the state, (867 per square mile compared to 986 per square mile in 1980).

There are two factors which lead to a population change, 1) natural changes, i.e., births and deaths and 2) migration. Table 2 shows these general characteristics of the population change. The natural increase in the population (23,988) is used to esti-

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Morris County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	407,630	6.3	815	867	100.0	100.0
BOONTON TOWN	9,261	8,620	-6.9	3,827	3,562	2.4	2.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	3,070	3,273	6.6	374	399	0.8	0.8
BUTLER BOROUGH	7,051	7,616	8.0	3,579	3,866	1.8	1.9
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,566	8,537	-10.8	4,071	3,633	2.5	2.1
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	8,093	8,883	9.8	889	976	2.1	2.2
CHESTER BOROUGH	1,299	1,433	10.3	812	896	0.3	0.4
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	4,265	5,198	21.9	148	180	1.1	1.3
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	14,045	14,380	2.4	1,106	1,132	3.7	3.5
DOVER TOWN	15,039	14,681	-2.4	5,992	5,849	3.9	3.6
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,734	9,319	20.5	942	1,135	2.0	2.3
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	9,373	9,359	-0.1	1,250	1,248	2.4	2.3
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	10,700	11,846	10.7	991	1,097	2.8	2.9
HARDING TOWNSHIP	3,249	3,236	-0.4	158	158	0.8	0.8
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	14,122	16,413	16.2	343	398	3.7	4.0
KINNELON BOROUGH	7,600	7,770	2.2	399	408	2.0	1.9
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	9,034	8,806	-2.5	1,356	1,322	2.4	2.2
MADISON BOROUGH	16,710	15,357	-8.1	3,979	3,656	4.4	3.8
MENDHAM BOROUGH	3,729	4,899	31.4	622	817	1.0	1.2
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	3,697	4,488	21.4	210	255	1.0	1.1
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	3,557	3,325	-6.5	1,206	1,127	0.9	0.8
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	11,846	14,290	20.6	624	753	3.1	3.5
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	18,135	18,486	1.9	1,155	1,176	4.7	4.5
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	5,540	5,305	-4.2	2,131	2,040	1.4	1.3
MORRISTOWN TOWN	17,662	16,614	-5.9	6,176	5,809	4.6	4.1
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	4,739	4,153	-12.4	1,634	1,432	1.2	1.0
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	3,590	4,251	18.4	1,596	1,889	0.9	1.0
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	10,394	18,748	80.4	346	624	2.7	4.6
NETCONG BOROUGH	2,858	3,557	24.5	3,176	3,952	0.7	0.9
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	55,112	49,868	-9.5	2,268	2,052	14.4	12.2
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	7,393	7,275	-1.6	591	582	1.9	1.8
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	14,350	13,776	-4.0	2,065	1,982	3.7	3.4
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	13,296	17,828	34.1	637	854	3.5	4.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	2,729	2,530	-7.3	1,459	1,353	0.7	0.6
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,383	6,852	7.3	3,192	3,426	1.7	1.7
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	18,955	19,850	4.7	448	469	4.9	4.9
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	15,754	18,878	19.8	734	880	4.1	4.6
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	1,027	1,043	1.6	5,135	5,215	0.3	0.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,962	11,402	63.8	154	253	1.8	2.8
WHARTON BOROUGH	5,535	5,485	-0.9	2,838	2,813	1.4	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Morris County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	383,454
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	50,247
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	26,260
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	23,988
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	407,442
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	407,630
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	188

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
 New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and
Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0		1 9 8 0	
	RESIDENCE IN 1965		RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	347,907	100.0	383,240	100.0
SAME HOUSE	187,397	53.9	234,326	61.1
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	142,717	41.0	142,378	37.2
SAME COUNTY	52,169	15.0	59,032	15.4
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	90,548	26.0	83,346	21.7
SAME STATE	48,390	13.9	48,202	12.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	42,158	12.1	35,144	9.2
NORTHEAST	25,111	7.2	18,634	4.9
NORTH CENTRAL	5,885	1.7	6,603	1.7
SOUTH	7,684	2.2	7,276	1.9
WEST	3,478	1.0	2,631	0.7
ABROAD	5,325	1.5	6,536	1.7
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	12,468	3.6	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

mate Morris County's net migration. The difference between the total 1980 population and the 1970 population minus the natural increase shows that the net migration into the county was only 188 persons. Therefore, the increase in population was attributed to births and not to migration. However, Morris County, due to its employment characteristics and income distribution, continues to experience a significant volume of both in- and out-migration.

Another indication of migration is place of residence as depicted in Table 3. The national average for residents of five years and older residing at the same housing unit in 1975 and 1980 was 53%; the New Jersey average was 62%, while the Morris County average was 61%. The percentage of residents who remained in the same house during the 1970s was 53.9% in Morris County. The decrease in change of residence should partially be viewed from the perspective of the economic conditions of the late 1970's. Mortgages, housing construction, energy expenses, and the cost of living increases combined to warrant the decision for many not to move.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

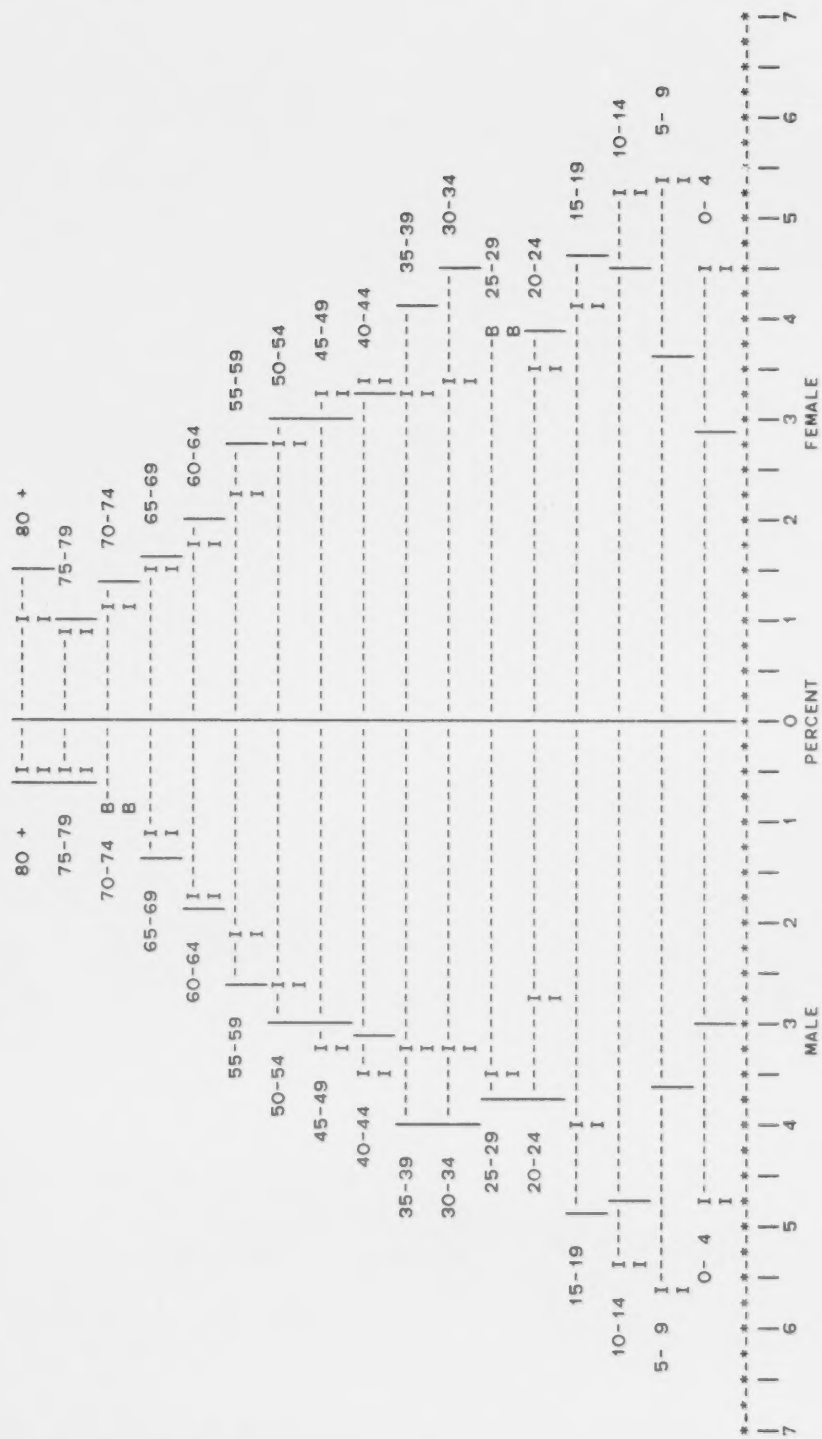
Age by Sex

During the decade of the 1970s, Morris County experienced a significant change in age distribution. Over the last 60 years, age distribution was consistently skewed toward the 25-29 year age group and below. However, the upper limits in the age distribution within the past decade have shown a significant increase in both the number and percentage of the whole age distribution. In other words, the population is aging. Not unique to the county, the state has changed in that direction as well. Beginning in the mid 1960s and continuing through the 1970s, there has been a low level of fertility. This is evidenced in Table 4, showing age distributions and in Figure 1 providing the same information graphically.

It can be seen that in the lowest age distribution (1-17 years), the number of persons decreased by 23.3%. While these decreases occurred, remember that the population as a whole increased by 6.3%. Therefore, the other age group distributions increased in number. The college age distribution of 18-24 year olds increased by 31.1%, while the number of persons in the 25-to-54 year old age group grew by 15.1%. In contrast, the 55 to 59 age distribution grew by 30.2% and the 60 to 64 age distribution indicated an 18.9% increase. Senior citizens 65 and over increased in number by 25.8%. Overall, the median age of the county has increased from 28.1 years to 31.9 years as compared with the 30.1 years to 32.2 years change for the state.

Table 4 is also broken down into categories showing the distribution of males and females. Morris County had more females than males (51% female in both 1970 and 1980); the same held true

FIGURE 1.
MORRIS COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
 I 1980 DISTRIBUTION
 I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
 B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0			1 9 8 0		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	383,454	187,109	196,345	407,630	198,804	208,826
UNDER 5 YEARS	35,669	18,304	17,365	24,081	12,389	11,692
UNDER 1 YEAR	6,731	3,510	3,221	4,910	2,530	2,380
1 YEAR	6,745	3,455	3,290	4,678	2,419	2,259
2 YEARS	6,808	3,546	3,262	4,778	2,523	2,255
3 YEARS	7,472	3,756	3,716	4,838	2,465	2,373
4 YEARS	7,913	4,037	3,876	4,877	2,452	2,425
5 TO 17 YEARS	104,322	53,174	51,148	91,628	46,897	44,731
5 YEARS	8,325	4,261	4,064	5,163	2,686	2,477
6 YEARS	8,362	4,302	4,060	5,250	2,637	2,613
7 YEARS	8,530	4,378	4,152	5,747	2,884	2,863
8 YEARS	8,561	4,506	4,055	6,045	3,045	3,000
9 YEARS	8,628	4,292	4,336	7,250	3,665	3,585
10 YEARS	8,580	4,366	4,214	7,399	3,878	3,521
11 YEARS	8,500	4,353	4,147	7,206	3,732	3,474
12 YEARS	8,224	4,131	4,093	7,192	3,765	3,427
13 YEARS	7,899	4,002	3,897	7,654	3,837	3,817
14 YEARS	7,645	3,887	3,758	7,946	4,051	3,895
15 YEARS	7,462	3,754	3,708	8,265	4,247	4,018
16 YEARS	6,936	3,547	3,389	8,322	4,217	4,105
17 YEARS	6,670	3,395	3,275	8,189	4,253	3,936
18 TO 24 YEARS	34,322	15,273	19,049	45,025	22,351	22,674
18 YEARS	5,667	2,724	2,943	7,086	3,632	3,454
19 YEARS	4,617	2,123	2,494	6,671	3,293	3,378
20 YEARS	4,448	1,891	2,557	6,328	3,171	3,157
21 YEARS	4,309	1,744	2,565	6,225	3,007	3,218
22 YEARS	5,099	2,177	2,922	6,294	3,057	3,237
23 YEARS	5,574	2,536	3,038	6,339	3,169	3,170
24 YEARS	4,608	2,078	2,530	6,082	3,022	3,138
25 TO 54 YEARS	150,334	73,972	76,362	173,103	84,879	88,224
25 YEARS	5,031	2,299	2,732	6,174	3,036	3,138
26 YEARS	5,800	2,686	3,114	6,114	3,054	3,060
27 YEARS	6,582	3,099	3,483	6,279	2,997	3,282
28 YEARS	5,629	2,686	2,943	6,012	2,916	3,096
29 YEARS	5,051	2,419	2,632	6,391	3,103	3,288
30 YEARS	5,317	2,633	2,684	6,464	3,048	3,416
31 YEARS	5,102	2,466	2,636	6,626	3,161	3,465
32 YEARS	5,037	2,453	2,584	7,395	3,517	3,878
33 YEARS	4,845	2,362	2,483	7,882	3,755	4,127
34 YEARS	4,940	2,458	2,482	6,235	2,915	3,320
35 YEARS	4,991	2,526	2,465	6,380	3,066	3,314
36 YEARS	4,760	2,386	2,374	7,083	3,391	3,692
37 YEARS	5,075	2,539	2,536	7,544	3,737	3,807
38 YEARS	5,096	2,514	2,582	6,075	2,943	3,132
39 YEARS	5,298	2,662	2,636	5,863	2,921	2,942
40 YEARS	5,326	2,604	2,722	5,418	2,662	2,756
41 YEARS	5,167	2,667	2,500	5,475	2,702	2,773
42 YEARS	5,205	2,615	2,590	5,142	2,528	2,614
43 YEARS	5,322	2,707	2,615	4,926	2,406	2,520
44 YEARS	5,188	2,598	2,590	4,939	2,507	2,432
45 YEARS	5,309	2,630	2,679	4,794	2,403	2,391
46 YEARS	4,985	2,451	2,534	4,582	2,320	2,262
47 YEARS	4,957	2,449	2,508	4,922	2,438	2,484
48 YEARS	4,978	2,476	2,502	4,778	2,403	2,375
49 YEARS	4,667	2,359	2,308	5,120	2,600	2,520

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0			1 9 8 0		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	4,687	2,342	2,345	4,943	2,440	2,503
51 YEARS	4,150	2,059	2,091	4,923	2,536	2,387
52 YEARS	4,139	1,966	2,169	4,891	2,429	2,462
53 YEARS	3,958	1,978	1,980	4,970	2,525	2,445
54 YEARS	3,746	1,883	1,863	4,763	2,420	2,343
55 TO 59 YEARS	16,769	8,303	8,466	21,847	10,829	11,018
55 YEARS	3,711	1,858	1,853	4,816	2,406	2,410
56 YEARS	3,549	1,773	1,776	4,479	2,229	2,250
57 YEARS	3,268	1,634	1,634	4,326	2,095	2,231
58 YEARS	3,225	1,571	1,654	4,211	2,098	2,113
59 YEARS	3,016	1,467	1,549	4,015	2,001	2,014
60 TO 64 YEARS	13,573	6,643	6,930	16,150	7,746	8,404
60 YEARS	3,139	1,537	1,602	3,707	1,828	1,879
61 YEARS	2,835	1,382	1,453	3,331	1,628	1,703
62 YEARS	2,756	1,367	1,389	3,247	1,521	1,726
63 YEARS	2,500	1,202	1,298	2,996	1,429	1,567
64 YEARS	2,343	1,155	1,188	2,869	1,340	1,529
65 YEARS & OVER	28,465	11,440	17,025	35,796	13,713	22,083
65 YEARS	2,174	1,024	1,150	2,817	1,313	1,504
66 YEARS	2,122	938	1,184	2,573	1,172	1,401
67 YEARS	2,034	907	1,127	2,343	1,111	1,232
68 YEARS	1,733	722	1,011	2,246	969	1,277
69 YEARS	1,827	756	1,071	2,139	881	1,258
70 YEARS	1,688	710	978	2,039	847	1,192
71 YEARS	1,584	619	965	1,851	770	1,081
72 YEARS	1,512	645	867	1,847	796	1,051
73 YEARS	1,397	589	808	1,708	625	1,083
74 YEARS	1,364	557	807	1,600	621	979
75 YEARS	1,235	481	754	1,445	574	871
76 YEARS	1,118	433	685	1,353	510	843
77 YEARS	1,136	464	672	1,292	471	821
78 YEARS	953	331	622	1,125	381	744
79 YEARS	864	315	549	1,219	360	859
80 YEARS	862	304	558	1,038	332	706
81 YEARS	783	298	485	971	287	684
82 YEARS	660	231	429	917	282	635
83 YEARS	516	186	330	818	245	573
84 YEARS	541	189	352	723	203	520
85 YEARS	439	141	298	671	186	485
86 YEARS	357	114	243	553	149	404
87 YEARS	274	71	203	529	147	382
88 YEARS	271	72	199	396	108	288
89 YEARS	201	60	141	357	84	273
90 YEARS	158	48	110	282	61	221
91 YEARS	118	34	84	218	57	161
92 YEARS	102	36	66	182	54	128
93 YEARS	89	21	68	124	30	94
94 YEARS	52	13	39	123	29	94
95 YEARS	39	9	30	93	23	70
96 YEARS	35	6	29	63	12	51
97 YEARS	20	8	12	27	4	23
98 YEARS	15	3	12	23	2	21
99 YEARS	8	2	6	17	3	14
100 YEARS & OVER	184	103	81	74	14	60

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

for the state with 52% of all persons being female in 1970 and 1980. The only age group in both the state and Morris County with more males than females was persons under 17 in 1970 and 1980. Generally, throughout the decade, even though women have outnumbered men, it has not been by more than a few percentage points (below 10). This is true until the senior citizens' age age group is considered. In 1970 there were 32.6% more females than males; in 1980, females outnumbered males by 38.1%. These numbers help to point out that on the whole, women tend to live longer than men. In fact, for the United States in 1970, life expectancy at birth for women was 77.5 years and for men it was only 70. In 1980, these figures each increased by three years.

Race

Table 5 provides the racial characteristics of the population. As can be seen by this table, Morris County is predominantly white and was well above the average for the state in the ratio of whites to blacks in 1980. The state had a 83.2% white population and a 12.6% black population while Morris County had a 95.2% white and a 2.5% black population. From 1970 to 1980 it appears that the percentage of white population in Morris County decreased. However, a true comparison between 1970 and 1980 data is difficult because there was a re-classification of persons previously listed as "other" (see appendix on Table 5 Geographic Distribution).

The black population in Morris County increased by 1,534 persons for an 18.0% rise from 1970 to 1980 (see Table 6). By municipality, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township gained the most (273) with Dover Town (257), Randolph Township (224), Mount Olive Township (203), and Florham Park Borough (154) following closely behind. On the whole, of the 39 municipalities, 30 increased their black population, while eight lost and one remained the same. In 1970, the five municipalities with the largest numbers of blacks were Morristown, Morris Township, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Madison and Victory Gardens, respectively. In 1980, the top five were Morristown Town, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Morris Township, Madison Borough and Dover Town. The differences between these five successively ranked towns in their number and percent black population, are quite inconsistent. Table 6A helps to illustrate this point.

In terms of percent of total population, there was a significant concentration of blacks in two locations. In the east, four towns, Morristown, Morris Township, Madison and Florham Park, had fairly large number of blacks. In the west, the majority of blacks resided in Dover, Victory Gardens and Randolph.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Morris County

ALL RACES		
1970 POPULATION		383,454
1980 POPULATION		407,630
% CHANGE 1970-1980		6.3
WHITE AND OTHER		
1970 POPULATION		374,971
1980 POPULATION		397,613
% CHANGE 1970-1980		6.0
BLACK		
1970 POPULATION		8,483
1980 POPULATION		10,017
% CHANGE 1970-1980		18.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	383,454	100.0	ALL RACES	407,630	100.0
WHITE	373,268	97.3	WHITE	388,099	95.2
BLACK	8,483	2.2	BLACK	10,017	2.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	140	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	211	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	171	0.0	JAPANESE	354	0.1
CHINESE	741	0.2	CHINESE	2,362	0.6
FILIPINO	120	0.0	FILIPINO	844	0.2
KOREAN	143	0.0	KOREAN	720	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	2,239	0.5
			VIETNAMESE	243	0.1
HAWAIIAN	18	0.0	HAWAIIAN	11	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	3	0.0
OTHER	370	0.1	OTHER	2,510	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0			1 9 8 0		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	8,483	2.2	407,630	10,017	2.5
BOONTON TOWN	9,261	259	2.8	8,620	264	3.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	3,070	56	1.8	3,273	64	2.0
BUTLER BOROUGH	7,051	0	0.0	7,616	4	0.1
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,566	3	0.0	8,537	5	0.1
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	8,093	11	0.1	8,883	13	0.1
CHESTER BOROUGH	1,289	0	0.0	1,433	9	0.6
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	4,265	12	0.3	5,198	30	0.6
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	14,045	39	0.3	14,380	50	0.3
DOVER TOWN	15,039	330	2.2	14,681	587	4.0
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,734	31	0.4	9,319	84	0.9
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	8,094	11	0.1	9,359	165	1.8
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	10,700	85	0.8	11,846	91	0.8
HARDING TOWNSHIP	3,249	22	0.7	3,236	17	0.5
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	14,122	7	0.0	16,413	23	0.1
KINNELON BOROUGH	7,600	9	0.1	7,770	9	0.1
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	9,034	6	0.1	8,806	49	0.6
MADISON BOROUGH	16,710	643	3.8	15,357	594	3.9
MENDHAM BOROUGH	3,729	14	0.4	4,899	21	0.4
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	3,697	19	0.5	4,488	16	0.4
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	3,557	20	0.6	3,325	40	1.2
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	11,846	69	0.6	14,290	114	0.8
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	19,414	1,090	5.6	18,486	981	5.3
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	5,540	43	0.8	5,305	60	1.1
MORRISTOWN TOWN	17,662	3,994	22.6	16,614	4,145	24.9
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	4,739	8	0.2	4,153	11	0.3
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	3,590	1	0.0	4,251	22	0.5
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	10,394	26	0.3	18,748	229	1.2
NETCONG BOROUGH	2,858	0	0.0	3,557	24	0.7
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	55,112	809	1.5	49,868	1,082	2.2
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	7,393	10	0.1	7,275	15	0.2
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	14,350	8	0.1	13,776	3	0.0
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	13,296	105	0.8	17,828	329	1.8
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	2,729	3	0.1	2,530	4	0.2
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,383	94	1.5	6,852	86	1.3
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	18,955	79	0.4	19,850	189	1.0
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	15,754	46	0.3	18,878	119	0.6
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	1,027	418	40.7	1,043	318	30.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,962	31	0.4	11,402	82	0.7
WHARTON BOROUGH	5,535	72	1.3	5,485	69	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6A.
Top Five Municipalities by Number and Percentage of Black
Population in 1970 and 1980: Morris County

NUMBER:

1970		1980	
1. Morristown Town	3,994	Morristown Town	4,145
2. Morris Township	1,090	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.	1,082
3. Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.	809	Morris Township	981
4. Madison Borough	643	Madison Borough	594
5. Victory Gardens Borough	418	Dover Town	587

PERCENT OF TOTAL:

1970		1980	
1. Victory Gardens Borough	40.7%	Victory Gardens Borough	30.5%
2. Morristown Town	22.6	Morristown Town	24.9
3. Morris Township	5.6	Morris Township	5.3
4. Madison Borough	3.8	Dover Town	4.0
5. Boonton Town	2.8	Madison Borough	3.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Ancestry

Prior to 1980, ancestral information was derived from census questions based on what language is spoken at home or from birth-place data. In 1980, the Census Bureau changed its format and directly asked questions concerning ancestry (Table 7). Some people indicated that they were part of a multiple-ancestry group (41.8%) but most have classified themselves with a single group. The largest group was Italian (10.6% of the total population) followed by Irish (7.1%), German (6.7%), English (5.8%) and Polish (3.0%). The state showed the same top five groups in the same order as well. The figures reporting multiple ancestry groups also reflected the state's findings. The largest multiple group was "Irish and other" followed by "German and other." Since there are no comparative figures, it cannot be ascertained whether specific groups have lost or gained in number.

Table 8 shows another type of ethnic background -- Spanish origin groups. In Morris County, 11,083 persons declared that they were of Spanish origin in 1980, accounting for 2.7% of the total population. Of those who reported a specific Spanish origin, most respondents indicated they were from Puerto Rico (1.0%). In all of New Jersey, 6.7% of all persons reported one type or another of Spanish origin. Morris County fell well below that percentage. The state figures also revealed that most were from Puerto Rico (3.3%). Again, figures for 1970 and 1980 are not directly comparable due to changes in definition (see appendix on Table 8 for details).

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Morris County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	407,630	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	3,685	0.9
ENGLISH	23,785	5.8
FRENCH	2,177	0.5
GERMAN	27,242	6.7
GREEK	2,011	0.5
HUNGARIAN	2,920	0.7
IRISH	28,941	7.1
ITALIAN	43,148	10.6
NORWEGIAN	2,143	0.5
POLISH	12,118	3.0
PORTUGUESE	509	0.1
RUSSIAN	5,111	1.3
SCOTTISH	3,612	0.9
SWEDISH	2,003	0.5
UKRAINIAN	1,949	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	36,639	9.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	170,209	41.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	18,301	4.5
NOT REPORTED	21,127	5.2
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP (S)	55,686	13.7
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP (S)	14,167	3.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP (S)	71,246	17.5
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP (S)	73,478	18.0
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP (S)	33,651	8.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP (S)	19,773	4.9

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
 Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Morris County

ALL PERSONS	407,630	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	396,547	97.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	11,083	2.7
MEXICAN	645	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	4,167	1.0
CUBAN	1,085	0.3
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	5,186	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Population distribution changes have played a role in determining the households and family structure. Table 9 is a partial indication that household composition has altered. As indicated in Table 1, the population of Morris County increased by 6.3% between 1970 and 1980. In the same decade, the number of households grew almost twice as fast for a 20% increase. The consequence of this was a decrease in the number of persons per household from 3.40 to 3.02. In fact, every municipality within Morris County experienced a decrease in the number of people living in each household. The state figures also show a decrease in the number of persons per household from 3.17 in 1970 to 2.84 for 1980.

Table 10 gives further indication of the trend toward the changing household. As shown in this table, there were many more single males and females in 1980 than either group had in 1970. The number of single males increased by 36.6%, and in the same category for females, there was an increase of 27.5%. This growing single population is further evidenced by the 87.7% increase in "non-family" households. In addition, the single population rose as a result of the increase in divorce. There were only 1,710 divorced men in Morris County in 1970, whereas by 1980, there were 5,001, an increase of 192.4%. Females, during this same period, experienced a 157.7% increase from 3,029 divorcees in 1970 to 7,808 in 1980. This phenomena is also reflected in the lower percent of married people in Morris County. Between 1970 and 1980 the percentage of married males and females decreased from 69.7% to 63.4% and 64.1% to 58.5%, respectively.

As cited in earlier tables, Morris County has an aging population and has shown a dynamic shift in households. This is further exemplified in Table 10. This table indicates that the number of people under 18 years of age decreased by 17.3% between 1970 and 1980. The number of children with the parents in the same household has decreased by 22.0%. When this is coupled with the fact that the number of children in "other families" (e.g., with a single head of household) has increased, it strengthens the point that the family structure is shifting. Perhaps these changes were due to divorces and the postponement of marriage and families by many young people.

When reviewing the 65 and older age group and the composition of their families, it is apparent that there were more senior citizen couples in 1980 than in 1970 (an increase of 33.5%). Compared with the 5.8% increase for all couples, that is fairly high. This increase is probably due to the fact that there are more people over the age of 65 and that the younger marriages were the ones to end in divorce. For example, in the United States in 1980, the average length of time that men between the ages 15 to 74 remained married (in their first marriage) was 8.5 years. For women in the same category, the average number of years was 8.8.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Morris County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	109,823	131,820	96,170	106,186	9,608	9,001	3.40	3.02
BOONTON TOWN	2,899	3,085	2,392	2,204	182	143	3.13	2.79
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	889	1,040	793	882	67	147	3.38	3.01
BUTLER BOROUGH	2,064	2,567	1,762	2,000	37	21	3.40	2.96
CHATHAM BOROUGH	3,057	3,163	2,584	2,421	41	33	3.12	2.69
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	2,517	2,985	2,270	2,501	0	95	3.22	2.94
CHESTER BOROUGH	393	469	332	362	0	0	3.31	3.06
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,143	1,507	1,020	1,337	98	58	3.65	3.41
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,967	4,571	3,556	3,852	229	206	3.48	3.10
DOVER TOWN	4,818	4,901	3,842	3,727	105	250	3.10	2.94
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,590	2,576	1,871	2,380	26	-17	3.87	3.61
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	2,023	2,357	1,907	2,110	195	1,548	4.54	3.31
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,910	3,553	2,689	3,183	68	27	3.65	3.33
HARDING TOWNSHIP	977	1,102	868	927	0	0	3.33	2.94
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	4,147	5,364	3,668	4,400	30	75	3.40	3.05
KINNELON BOROUGH	1,962	2,285	1,864	2,084	5	0	3.87	3.40
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	2,494	2,610	2,249	2,144	158	672	3.56	3.12
MADISON BOROUGH	4,791	4,878	4,102	3,778	1,224	1,609	3.23	2.82
MENDHAM BOROUGH	966	1,460	873	1,235	198	215	3.66	3.21
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	1,011	1,408	924	1,237	65	21	3.59	3.17
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	1,012	1,094	904	922	0	0	3.51	3.04
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,042	4,016	2,862	3,657	228	178	3.82	3.51
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	4,987	5,968	4,465	4,909	1,924	791	3.25	2.96
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,567	1,710	1,402	1,448	0	17	3.54	3.09
MORRISTOWN TOWN	6,426	6,534	4,463	3,819	335	923	2.70	2.40
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,168	1,180	1,098	1,085	0	0	4.06	3.52
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	1,042	1,395	932	1,105	8	16	3.44	3.04
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	2,737	6,369	2,526	4,866	52	88	3.78	2.93
NETCONG BOROUGH	846	1,297	735	986	0	10	3.38	2.73
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	16,135	17,374	14,054	12,798	3,900	1,540	3.17	2.78
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	2,057	2,326	1,878	2,001	41	0	3.57	3.13
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,769	4,139	3,509	3,661	6	0	3.81	3.33
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	3,882	5,946	3,477	4,672	23	48	3.42	2.99
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	801	842	716	695	0	0	3.41	3.00
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,890	2,323	1,605	1,807	47	21	3.35	2.94
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	5,111	6,251	4,687	5,404	135	47	3.68	3.17
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	4,321	5,575	3,907	4,960	70	60	3.63	3.38
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	281	398	253	276	0	0	3.65	2.62
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,013	3,341	1,695	2,889	93	91	3.41	3.39
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,718	1,911	1,436	1,462	18	34	3.21	2.85

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons,
Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over:
1970 and 1980
Morris County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	130,214	100.0	152,235	100.0
SINGLE	32,795	25.2	44,830	29.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	90,760	69.7	96,381	63.3
SEPARATED	1,661	1.3	2,688	1.8
WIDOWED	3,288	2.5	3,335	2.2
DIVORCED	1,710	1.3	5,001	3.3
FEMALE:	141,962	100.0	164,462	100.0
SINGLE	31,428	22.1	40,079	24.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	91,050	64.1	96,282	58.5
SEPARATED	2,487	1.8	3,392	2.1
WIDOWED	13,968	9.8	16,901	10.3
DIVORCED	3,029	2.1	7,808	4.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	383,454	100.0	407,630	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	96,170	25.1	106,186	26.0
SPOUSE	87,990	22.9	93,154	22.9
OTHER RELATIVES	171,801	44.8	164,492	40.4
NONRELATIVES	4,232	1.1	3,338	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,137	1.3	11,170	2.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,516	2.2	14,464	3.5
NONRELATIVES			5,825	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,213	1.4	4,309	1.1
OTHER	4,395	1.1	4,692	1.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons,
Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over:
1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	139,991	100.0	115,709	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	89	0.1	59	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	128,440	91.7	100,153	86.6
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	7,126	5.1	10,648	9.2
OTHER RELATIVES	3,364	2.4	3,771	3.3
NONRELATIVES	637	0.5	823	0.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	156	0.1	134	0.1
OTHER	179	0.1	121	0.1
	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	28,465	100.0	35,796	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	8,851	31.1	11,269	31.5
SPOUSE	4,969	17.5	6,636	18.5
OTHER RELATIVES	5,875	20.6	6,226	17.4
NONRELATIVES	645	2.3	204	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,198	4.2	1,541	4.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,999	14.0	6,088	17.0
NONRELATIVES			312	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,630	9.2	3,092	8.6
OTHER	298	1.0	428	1.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

The number of senior citizens living in "non-family" households increased by 46.7% from 1970 to 1980. The number of males in this age group increased by 28.6% while females of the same ages increased by 52.5%. In both censuses, these females also comprised a greater percentage of all persons over 65 than did "non-family" males. While it is evident that many people seem to be living longer now, it is still true that women tend to be living longer than men.

It is also interesting to note that the percentage of 65 year olds and older who were "inmates of institutions" decreased. Since included in this group are residents of hospitals, one conclusion to be drawn from these numbers may be that not only are people living longer, but they are becoming more self-sufficient and are able to live unaided.

Families

The number of families in Morris County increased from 96,170 families in 1970 to 106,196 families in 1980 -- a 10.4% increase. Similarly, as illustrated with the number of households, this rate was greater than the population growth rate. During this time period, 30 municipalities increased in their number of families while the following 9 decreased: Boonton Town, Chatham Borough, Dover Town, Lincoln Park Borough, Madison Borough, Morristown Town, Mountain Lakes Borough, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, and Riverdale Borough.

Group Quarters

Table 9 also provides information on "group quarters population." These types of living arrangements consist of such group residences as dormitories, nursing homes, mental hospitals, army barracks or correctional facilities. (See appendix on Table 9 for further details.) The group quarters population decreased by 6.3%. Out of the 39 municipalities, 18 decreased in their group quarters population while 15 increased. The 6 remaining municipalities (Chester Borough, Harding Township, Mine Hill Township, Mountain Lakes Borough, Riverdale Borough, and Victory Gardens Borough) had no group quarter population in 1970 or 1980. Morris Township, Madison and Florham Park have large student population due to Drew University, Fairleigh Dickinson University and the College of St. Elizabeth.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

Table 11 shows that between 1970 and 1980, there was a 2.1% increase in enrollment for persons 3 years old and over. For the same age group, there was an 8.2% increase in the population. The number of children who attended nursery school increased 100.9% from 3,110 to 6,250. At the same time, the total popula-

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School
Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0	1 9 8 0	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER			
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	120,520	123,095	2.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	3,110	6,250	101.0
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY			
(1 TO 8 YEARS)	75,660	60,593	-19.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	27,311	32,433	18.8
COLLEGE	14,439	23,819	65.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	209,085	246,933	18.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	37,395	24,438	-34.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	31,654	24,456	-22.7
4 YEARS	72,674	86,139	18.5
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	25,826	41,271	59.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	41,536	70,629	70.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES			
(% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	67.0	80.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

tion of 3 and 4 year old children decreased by 58% (Table 4). In 1970, 20% of all three- and four-year olds were in nursery school, while in 1980 this type of enrollment represented 64% of the total.² These figures correlate with Table 12, which illustrates that there was a large increase in the number of employed women over the same period. The implication here is that the mothers of the 1970s were either forced or chose to return to the work force while their children were still at very young ages (at least below kindergarten age). Therefore, while the parents were working, many left their children at nursery school. At first glance, the 19.9% decrease in grade school enrollment seems deceiving. However, it is pertinent to point out that there were 40.4% fewer one-to-eight year olds in 1980 than in 1970. The high school enrollment remained almost constant. There was a 19.1% increase in population for 15-to-18 year olds and an 18.8% increase in the number of high schoolers.

Table 11 also shows the highest grade level completed for persons 25 years old and older. There was a fairly large decrease in the number of people in this age group who ended their schooling at the elementary level or who had dropped out of high school. This indicates that Morris County residents have been moving towards higher levels of education. There was a large (70%) increase in the number of people who graduated from college and may have gone on to post graduate studies. This trend toward higher education attainment can also be correlated to employment. With minimal growth of manufacturing jobs, coupled with the significant relocation of more office and service oriented employment, there is a greater likelihood of an increase in education attainment for the upcoming generation as well.

LABOR FORCE

Table 12 is a profile of Morris County's labor force status. The labor force-age population, increased by 19.9%, while the total civilian labor force increased by 33.0%. These numbers indicate that there has been growth in the working-age population. As mentioned earlier, there was a significant increase (56.0%) in the number of employed females in the 1970s from 53,503 to 83,478. Women represented only 35.4% of the labor force in 1970, and 42% by 1980. Further evidence that women are becoming more prominent in the labor force is the 6.7% decrease between 1970 and 1980 in the number of females "not in the labor force." Males in the same category increased by 23.7%. The percentage of females in the labor force went up by 13 percentage points from 41.4% to 54.4% between 1970 and 1980. During the same time, in the same category for males, the percentage went down from 82.5% to 82.4%.

The civilian labor force for the black population increased by 42.2% (relative to 33.0% for all races). For black men, there was a decline in the ratio of persons employed to the population 16 years old and over from 1970 to 1980. The decrease was from 74.5% to 70.9%. The unemployment rate for black males went up by

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0	1 9 8 0
A L L R A C E S		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	122,847	147,894
ARMED FORCES	515	248
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	101,462	121,826
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	82.6	82.4
EMPLOYED	99,354	117,769
UNEMPLOYED	2,108	4,057
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.1	3.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	20,870	25,820
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	134,171	160,448
ARMED FORCES	19	24
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	55,611	87,209
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.4	54.4
EMPLOYED	53,503	83,478
UNEMPLOYED	2,108	3,731
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	4.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	78,541	73,215
B L A C K P O P U L A T I O N		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,596	3,397
ARMED FORCES	27	31
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,007	2,548
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.3	75.0
EMPLOYED	1,935	2,409
UNEMPLOYED	72	139
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	5.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	562	818
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,093	4,147
ARMED FORCES	0	5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,834	2,914
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	59.3	70.3
EMPLOYED	1,813	2,803
UNEMPLOYED	21	111
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.1	3.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,259	1,228

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Morris County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	201,247	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	67,741	33.7
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	33,362	16.6
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	34,379	17.1
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	68,525	34.1
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	7,419	3.7
SALES	21,275	10.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	39,831	19.8
SERVICE:	18,866	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	809	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,020	1.5
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	15,037	7.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,355	0.7
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	21,587	10.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	23,173	11.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	11,842	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,015	3.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	5,316	2.6

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	152,857	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	35,373	23.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	17,564	11.5
SALES WORKERS	12,966	8.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	28,690	18.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	20,066	13.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15,170	9.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4,328	2.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,257	2.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	314	0.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	379	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12,624	8.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,126	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1.9 percentage points and 45.5% more black men were not in the labor force in 1980 than in 1970. For all men, there was an increase of only 23.7% not in the labor force. Similar to the trend for all women, black females represented a larger portion of the labor force than they ever had before. The percentage of employed females 16 years old and over has increased by 54.6%, while the number of those not in the labor force has decreased by 2.4%. Even the ratio of employed women to the number of women aged 16 and over increased from 58.6% to 67.5% between 1970 and 1980. Although the number of employed black females has increased, the unemployment rate still went up by 2.7 percentage points. Perhaps this is due to more black women trying to enter the labor force but finding little success.

Occupations

Although there were changes in the occupational categories due to the adoption of a new Standard Occupational Classification System, a rough comparison can still be made between 1970s and 1980s data. (See the appendix on Table 13.) It is interesting to note, in Table 13, the large increase in managerial and professional occupations. The shift seems to have moved toward the white collar occupations, which was also verified in Table 11 (by education attainment levels). Actually, these types of jobs accounted for 69% of all occupational growth in Morris County. New Jersey as a whole experienced occupational growth in the same areas. Managerial and professional specialty occupations grew by 44% during the 1970s in the state. Generally, both in New Jersey and Morris County, the bulk of the occupational growth over the decade was distributed among administrative support, technical, sales and service occupations.

Journey to Work

Table 14 shows the commuting flows into and out of Morris County and its surrounding areas. The number of workers who lived in Morris County increased by 31.9% while the number who worked in the county increased by 49.2% between 1970 and 1980. These numbers help to show that people came in from other counties to work in Morris. More evidence of this is shown in the "commuters to county" category. While only 31,081 people came to work in Morris County from outside the county in 1970; in 1980, 59,147 traveled into the county each day from other areas. The number of commuters who left Morris County to go to other places increased by 38.8%. The bottom half of Table 14 shows commuter origins and destinations. The "Work in County" column denotes the number of people who worked in Morris County but lived in one of the different areas listed. The "Live in County" column shows the number of people who lived in Morris County but went to work somewhere outside the county. Out of all the people who commuted into Morris County, most were from Essex County in both 1970 and 1980 (6.8% and 7.9%, respectively). In 1970, and in 1980, the second highest number came from Sussex County. The

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	149,388	197,061
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	135,223	183,653
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	14,115	13,408
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	9.4	6.8
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	114,725	171,204
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	83,644	112,057
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	61.9	61.0
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	72.9	65.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	51,579	71,596
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	31,081	59,147
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.60	0.83

Commuter Origins and Destinations

TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970 NUMBER	%	1980 NUMBER	%	1970 NUMBER	%	1980 NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	135,223	100.0	183,653	100.0	114,725	100.0	171,204	100.0
MORRIS	83,644	61.9	112,057	61.0	83,644	73.0	112,057	65.5
BERGEN	4,363	3.3	6,163	3.4	1,863	1.6	3,501	2.0
BURLINGTON	-	-	196	0.1	-	-	173	0.1
CAMDEN	-	-	14	0.0	-	-	218	0.1
ESSEX	15,499	11.5	21,609	11.8	7,770	6.8	13,576	7.9
HUDSON	2,040	1.5	2,295	1.2	462	0.4	1,119	0.7
HUNTERDON	120	0.1	242	0.1	600	0.5	1,215	0.7
MERCER	119	0.1	369	0.2	-	-	234	0.1
MIDDLESEX	775	0.6	1,865	1.0	727	0.6	1,822	1.1
MONMOUTH	127	0.1	327	0.2	319	0.3	617	0.4
OCEAN	-	-	340	0.2	-	-	301	0.2
PASSAIC	8,146	6.0	11,331	6.2	3,570	3.1	7,781	4.5
SOMERSET	1,408	1.0	4,823	2.6	2,128	1.9	3,717	2.2
SUSSEX	652	0.5	1,484	0.8	6,165	5.4	12,568	7.3
UNION	6,800	5.0	8,261	4.5	3,190	2.8	5,296	3.1
WARREN	531	0.4	1,441	0.8	1,730	1.5	3,601	2.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	9,501	7.0	9,031	4.9	751	0.7	1,250	0.7
WESTCHESTER NY	176	0.1	234	0.1	-	-	170	0.1
MONROE PA	-	-	36	0.0	-	-	272	0.2
OTHER AREAS	1,322	1.0	1,535	0.8	1,806	1.6	1,716	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

people who worked outside of Morris County went mostly to Essex County (12% in both 1970 and 1980). The second most frequent destination for commuters who left Morris County in 1970 was New York City (7%) and in 1980 it was Passaic County (6.2%).

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family income for Morris County in 1969 and 1979 is shown in Table 15. In 1980, more than one quarter, 26.5%, of the county's families had incomes of \$40,000 or more while only 16.0% of New Jersey's families had incomes this high. Morris County was also well above the state median income in both 1979 and 1969. The county median family income was \$29,283, more than \$6,000 higher than the state's median of \$22,906; in 1979 the figures were \$13,421 and \$11,407 respectively. In 1979 dollars, Morris County showed an increase of \$3,380 over the decade.

In Morris County, all municipalities except Victory Gardens showed an increase in median family incomes. There was a 13.1% increase for the county as a whole in this area. All of New Jersey experienced only a 4% increase in the same category. At the same time, 16 counties increased and 5 decreased in their real median family income from 1969 to 1979.

The top five municipalities in Morris County, in terms of median family income in 1979, were Mountain Lakes Borough (\$50,582), Mendham Township (\$45,769), Chatham Township (\$43,772), Harding Township (\$42,046), and Mendham Borough (\$39,033). Six contiguous towns in the western part of the county had large increases of median family income from 1969 to 1979. They were Chester Borough (44.8% increase), Washington Township (30.9%), Mendham Township (26.9%), Mine Hill Township (21.1%), and Randolph Township (20.4%). The seventh highest percentage change was in Boonton Township (in the northeast) with a 23.8% increase.

Another type of income figure provided in Table 16 is per capita income. (For more specifics on definitions of income types, see appendix on Tables 15 and 16.) All of the municipalities went up in this category for an overall increase of 24.4%, New Jersey as a whole increased by 14.1%. It is interesting to note that Morris ranked second behind Somerset County's 28.0% increase in this category. In absolute dollars, Morris County is well above the nation's per capita income (\$7,298) and the state's (\$8,127) with an income of \$9,909 in 1979. The same five municipalities were at the top of the lists in both 1969 and 1979. They were, however, in a slightly different order.

As indicated by the figures in Table 16A and Table 16. Morris County is becoming more affluent. For example, Harding Township increased its per capita income by 59.9% from 1969 to 1979. Nearly all of the municipalities in Morris County followed this trend. Morristown had the lowest increase of only 9.3%.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Morris County

1 9 7 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	106,491	100.0
LESS THAN \$2,500	1,021	1.0
\$2,500 TO \$4,999	1,236	1.2
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	2,016	1.9
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	2,915	2.7
\$10,000 TO \$12,499	3,744	3.5
\$12,500 TO \$14,999	3,904	3.7
\$15,000 TO \$17,499	5,472	5.1
\$17,500 TO \$19,999	6,236	5.9
\$20,000 TO \$22,499	7,403	7.0
\$22,500 TO \$24,999	6,428	6.0
\$25,000 TO \$27,499	8,070	7.6
\$27,500 TO \$29,999	6,732	6.3
\$30,000 TO \$34,999	12,681	11.9
\$35,000 TO \$39,999	10,293	9.7
\$40,000 TO \$49,999	13,244	12.4
\$50,000 TO \$74,999	11,019	10.3
\$75,000 OR MORE	4,077	3.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	29,283	

1 9 6 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	96,470	100.0
LESS THAN \$1,000	760	0.8
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	811	0.8
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1,377	1.4
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1,482	1.5
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1,634	1.7
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2,288	2.4
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	3,035	3.1
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	3,994	4.1
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	5,252	5.4
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	5,722	5.9
\$10,000 TO \$11,999	13,321	13.8
\$12,000 TO \$14,999	18,072	18.7
\$15,000 TO \$24,999	28,890	29.9
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	8,536	8.8
\$50,000 AND OVER	1,296	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	13,421	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	25,903	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below
the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Morris County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979 (1979 Dollars)	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979 (1979 Dollars)	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	% OF FAMILIES 1979
MORRIS COUNTY	7,979	9,909	24.2	25,903	29,283	13.1	2.8	2.7
BOONTON TOWN	7,062	8,141	15.3	22,135	24,666	11.4	5.0	4.5
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	9,262	11,852	28.0	27,070	33,504	23.8	2.9	0.0
BUTLER BOROUGH	6,202	8,080	30.3	22,225	23,986	7.9	4.7	2.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,862	12,669	28.5	29,211	34,132	16.8	1.9	1.5
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	13,149	15,463	17.6	39,879	43,772	9.8	0.9	1.4
CHESTER BOROUGH	6,251	9,195	47.1	21,273	30,795	44.8	4.6	1.4
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	8,143	10,406	27.8	29,093	33,953	16.7	2.2	2.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	7,382	9,489	28.5	25,289	29,497	16.6	2.2	2.2
DOVER TOWN	6,671	7,402	11.0	21,027	22,545	7.2	5.6	5.3
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,186	8,758	21.9	26,904	30,965	15.1	0.8	1.7
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	8,171	9,528	16.6	33,064	36,233	9.6	1.3	2.3
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,986	9,749	22.1	28,959	31,245	7.9	1.0	1.4
HARDING TOWNSHIP	15,174	24,270	59.9	40,998	42,046	2.6	2.3	2.4
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	6,349	7,935	25.0	21,852	24,476	12.0	3.6	3.5
KINNELON BOROUGH	10,244	12,554	22.5	35,276	36,424	3.3	2.2	3.5
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	6,898	7,663	11.1	24,838	26,236	5.6	2.1	2.5
MADISON BOROUGH	9,246	10,667	15.4	28,635	30,443	6.3	3.9	2.5
MENDHAM BOROUGH	8,864	11,855	33.7	32,878	39,033	18.7	0.6	2.1
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	12,223	15,217	24.5	36,068	45,759	26.9	1.5	1.9
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	6,659	8,439	26.7	22,681	27,489	21.2	2.6	0.8
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	7,455	10,552	41.5	28,854	34,053	18.0	3.2	0.8
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	10,335	12,950	25.3	34,935	35,929	2.8	2.7	1.7
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	8,907	10,492	17.8	29,720	33,862	13.9	0.7	2.0
MORRISTOWN TOWN	8,465	9,254	9.3	22,162	23,001	3.8	5.8	7.6
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	12,756	14,470	13.4	43,276	50,582	16.9	2.1	0.4
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	6,929	8,383	21.0	22,571	25,220	11.7	2.8	6.2
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	6,064	8,486	39.9	22,855	25,424	11.2	3.2	3.4
NETCONG BOROUGH	6,055	7,568	25.0	21,006	21,511	2.4	4.6	8.3
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	7,485	9,576	27.9	24,667	27,549	11.7	2.1	2.6
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	8,871	10,603	19.5	27,563	32,591	18.2	1.7	1.1
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	7,429	9,225	24.2	26,984	28,729	6.5	2.2	2.1
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	7,715	10,469	35.7	26,663	32,104	20.4	1.9	2.6
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	6,802	8,487	24.8	24,521	26,271	7.1	3.3	2.7
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,375	8,993	41.1	22,205	25,700	15.7	2.0	3.2
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	7,024	9,159	30.4	25,208	28,701	13.9	2.8	2.0
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	6,837	8,576	25.4	24,399	28,350	16.2	3.0	2.4
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	5,729	6,495	13.4	20,296	16,635	-18.0	2.0	13.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,812	9,086	33.4	23,948	31,357	30.9	3.3	2.3
WHARTON BOROUGH	6,763	8,343	23.4	22,619	25,066	10.8	4.3	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 16A.
Top Five Municipalities in Per Capita Income: Morris County
(1979 Dollars)

1 9 6 9			1 9 7 9		
Rank	Municipality		Rank	Municipality	
1	Harding Township	\$15,174	1	Harding Township	\$24,270
2	Chatham Township	\$13,149	2	Chatham Township	\$15,463
3	Mountain Lakes Borough	\$12,756	3	Mendham Township	\$15,217
4	Mendham Township	\$12,223	4	Mountain Lakes Borough	\$14,470
5	Morris Township	\$10,335	5	Morris Township	\$12,950

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Poverty

With such relatively high median family incomes and per capita incomes in Morris County, it is not surprising that only 2.7% of all families fell below the poverty level in 1979 (Table 16). This is a slight decrease from 2.8% in the same category in 1969. For all of Morris County, 20 municipalities increased in their percentage of families below the poverty level while 18 decreased in the same category. One municipality, Denville, remained the same at 2.2%. The largest increase occurred in Victory Gardens (from 2.0% to 13.5%). This was also the only town to have a decrease in median family income. All of the other towns showed that less than 6% of their families fell below the poverty level in 1969 and less than 9% in 1979.

In New Jersey, 7.6% of all families were below the poverty level, this was 4.9 percentage points above Morris County's figure for 1979. Furthermore, while the number of families in poverty in Morris County decreased, the New Jersey rate increased from 6.1% to 7.6%. Throughout the state, there was an even distribution of losses and gains in the percent of families below the poverty level. While 12 counties increased, the remaining 9 counties decreased. In 1979, Morris County ranked first along with Somerset County with the lowest percentage of people below the poverty level.

Family income in 1979, which is given by the age of householder, is shown in Table 17. The 45 to 54 year old age group accounts for the largest number of high income families. This age group outnumbered all other age groups in the 3 highest income classes (\$40,000 to \$75,000 or more). The second highest income earners were the 35-to-44 year olds. They fell into the next highest income classes of \$25,000 to \$39,999. Most people who earned between \$15,000 and \$24,999 fell in the age group of 25-to-34 year olds. The lower income classes consisted mostly

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Morris County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,586	22,619	27,973	23,738	10,628	7,555	11,392	106,491
LESS THAN \$2,500	103	315	311	110	45	38	99	1,021
\$2,500 TO \$4,999	109	293	295	149	46	104	240	1,236
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	104	415	281	205	94	126	791	2,016
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	159	501	466	307	138	218	1,126	2,915
\$10,000 TO \$12,49	231	821	624	514	249	334	971	3,744
\$12,500 TO \$14,99	188	901	723	396	350	295	1,051	3,904
\$15,000 TO \$17,49	197	1,557	1,086	725	455	459	993	5,472
\$17,500 TO \$19,99	312	1,683	1,551	820	516	439	915	6,236
\$20,000 TO \$22,49	335	1,976	1,910	1,235	616	565	766	7,403
\$22,500 TO \$24,99	204	1,934	1,786	996	487	443	578	6,428
\$25,000 TO \$27,49	172	2,211	2,369	1,400	738	580	600	8,070
\$27,500 TO \$29,99	173	1,727	1,814	1,321	673	415	609	6,732
\$30,000 TO \$34,99	175	3,133	3,713	2,886	1,166	817	791	12,681
\$35,000 TO \$39,99	50	2,055	2,999	2,837	1,140	673	539	10,293
\$40,000 TO \$49,99	62	1,837	3,927	4,281	1,613	906	618	13,244
\$50,000 TO \$74,99	12	967	2,998	3,966	1,727	865	484	11,019
\$75,000 OR MORE	0	293	1,120	1,590	575	278	221	4,077
MEDIAN	\$19,119	\$26,033	\$31,038	\$36,419	\$33,889	\$28,563	\$18,661	\$29,283

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the
1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Morris County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	14,160	3.8
1979	14,131	3.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	3,390	13.1
1979	1,936	5.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

of senior citizens. Nevertheless, their condition seems to have improved greatly over the span of the decade. Table 18 indicates that the number of senior citizens below the poverty level decreased from 3,390 to 1,936 (-42.8%). Also, it should be noted that this age group increased by 7,331 persons between 1970 and 1980 (Table 4).

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing characteristics give further indication of the overall growth that Morris County has been experiencing. As illustrated in Table 1, population increased by 6.3% from 1970 to 1980, while the total number of housing units over the same period increased by 18.9% (Table 19). Western Morris County municipalities, such as, Mount Olive Township, Mendham Borough, Washington Township, Netcong Borough, and Victory Gardens, experienced the largest percent changes, on the average, to their 1970 housing stock. They collectively accounted for over 50% of the 1970 to 1980 housing unit increase throughout the county. These towns also had a substantially higher vacancy rates in 1980 than in 1970 due to extensive construction activity. This increase in housing unit construction was a major factor in the overall county-wide vacancy rate increase from 2.7% to 3.1%. One possibility for the increased vacancy rate may be that many of the homes were completed but not necessarily occupied at the time of the census taking.

Another trend that can be noted is the decrease in seasonal housing units (-40%) and the increase in year round units, (20.5%). See Table 19. Part of this change can be attributed to the conversion of seasonal homes, such as summer houses in lake communities, into year-round homes, as people make Morris County their permanent residence.

A prevailing characteristic of the housing stock in Morris County, as indicated in Table 20, has been the degree of home ownership. In 1970, approximately 71% of all housing units in Morris County were owner occupied and this trend has continued through 1980. Most of the municipalities in Morris County retained about the same percentage of owner-occupied units over the decade. The exceptions were Mount Olive Township, Washington Township, Netcong Borough, and Victory Gardens Borough, which, as mentioned above, experienced the largest percent change, on the average, to their 1970 housing stock.

Approximately 26% of all housing was renter occupied in Morris County in both 1970 and 1980 (Table 21). There were six towns which showed notable increases in the actual number of rental units. Mount Arlington Borough increased by 122%, Rockaway Borough and Morris Township each increased by 129%, Pequannock Township increased by 156% and Netcong Borough went up by 277%. The largest increase in renter occupied units occurred in Mount Olive Township at 748%.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	116,032	137,992	18.9	112,896	136,102	2.7	3.1
BOONTON TOWN	2,953	3,130	6.0	2,953	3,129	1.8	3.0
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	975	1,110	13.8	940	1,089	5.4	4.5
BUTLER BOROUGH	2,110	2,632	24.7	2,108	2,631	2.1	2.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	3,089	3,225	4.4	3,089	3,225	1.0	1.9
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	2,561	3,051	19.1	2,561	3,049	1.7	2.1
CHESTER BOROUGH	405	491	21.2	405	491	3.0	4.5
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,202	1,586	31.9	1,171	1,584	2.4	4.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,178	4,776	14.3	4,126	4,668	3.9	2.1
DOVER TOWN	4,907	5,106	4.1	4,905	5,102	1.8	3.9
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,018	2,614	29.5	2,018	2,614	1.4	1.5
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	2,045	2,399	17.3	2,045	2,396	1.1	1.6
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,955	3,606	22.0	2,952	3,606	1.4	1.5
HARDING TOWNSHIP	1,000	1,140	14.0	1,000	1,136	2.3	3.0
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	5,429	6,240	14.9	4,417	5,589	6.1	4.0
KINNELON BOROUGH	2,061	2,381	15.5	2,007	2,356	2.2	3.0
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	2,555	2,668	4.4	2,542	2,664	1.9	2.0
MADISON BOROUGH	4,865	4,997	2.7	4,864	4,994	1.5	2.3
MENDHAM BOROUGH	988	1,589	60.8	986	1,589	2.0	8.1
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	1,086	1,495	37.7	1,044	1,449	3.2	2.8
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	1,031	1,129	9.5	1,031	1,127	1.8	2.9
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,122	4,129	32.3	3,106	4,121	2.1	2.5
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	5,055	6,142	21.5	5,055	6,135	1.3	2.7
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,589	1,843	16.0	1,589	1,843	1.4	7.2
MORRISTOWN TOWN	6,579	6,782	3.1	6,575	6,773	2.3	3.5
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,183	1,201	1.5	1,183	1,200	1.3	1.7
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	1,389	1,667	20.0	1,120	1,476	7.0	5.5
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	3,317	6,942	109.3	2,922	6,774	6.3	6.0
NETCONG BOROUGH	890	1,362	53.0	888	1,360	4.7	4.6
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	16,541	17,715	7.1	16,461	17,672	2.0	1.7
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	2,100	2,389	13.8	2,099	2,387	2.0	2.6
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,828	4,226	10.4	3,816	4,218	1.2	1.9
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	4,547	6,246	37.4	4,143	6,153	6.3	3.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	814	859	5.5	813	858	1.5	1.9
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,932	2,393	23.9	1,931	2,392	2.1	2.9
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	5,800	6,794	17.1	5,296	6,459	3.5	3.2
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	4,688	5,938	26.7	4,574	5,818	5.5	4.2
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	290	415	43.1	290	413	3.1	3.6
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,200	3,574	62.5	2,116	3,552	4.9	5.9
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,755	2,010	14.5	1,755	2,010	2.1	4.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	OWNER OCCUPIED NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		HOUSING UNITS MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS (\$)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MORRIS COUNTY	80,138	96,821	71.0	71.1	29,194	81,500	179.2
BOONTON TOWN	1,729	1,810	58.6	57.8	24,495	69,600	184.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	795	953	84.6	87.5	33,593	94,100	180.1
BUTLER BOROUGH	1,536	1,765	72.9	67.1	23,880	66,000	176.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	2,387	2,400	77.3	74.4	33,796	93,900	177.8
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	1,984	2,418	77.5	79.3	45,030	128,600	185.6
CHESTER BOROUGH	298	356	73.6	72.5	26,237	83,500	218.3
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	979	1,295	83.6	81.8	38,559	116,400	201.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,412	4,015	82.7	86.0	24,908	72,000	189.1
DOVER TOWN	2,542	2,801	51.8	54.9	20,795	58,500	181.3
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,821	2,385	90.2	91.2	33,496	95,900	186.3
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	1,916	2,087	93.7	87.1	34,420	98,000	184.7
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,647	3,267	89.7	90.6	30,753	90,300	193.6
HARDING TOWNSHIP	801	956	80.1	84.2	50,000	167,900	235.8
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	3,449	4,565	78.1	81.7	22,600	61,200	170.8
KINNELON BOROUGH	1,861	2,184	92.7	92.7	39,954	99,200	148.3
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	1,849	1,918	72.7	72.0	25,032	64,900	159.3
MADISON BOROUGH	3,294	3,350	67.7	67.1	33,603	92,300	174.7
MENDHAM BOROUGH	771	1,224	78.2	77.0	38,316	116,700	204.6
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	870	1,263	83.3	87.2	47,210	144,600	206.3
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	899	976	87.2	86.6	21,667	62,000	186.2
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	2,731	3,721	87.9	90.3	34,836	101,500	191.4
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	4,031	4,737	79.7	77.2	40,533	109,600	170.4
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,404	1,544	88.4	83.8	32,352	91,000	181.3
MORRISTOWN TOWN	2,136	2,209	32.5	32.6	25,843	69,000	167.0
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,113	1,126	94.1	93.8	47,064	129,300	174.7
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	732	983	65.4	66.6	25,218	66,900	165.3
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	2,426	3,732	83.0	55.1	26,743	73,500	174.8
NETCONG BOROUGH	605	629	68.1	46.2	20,757	58,800	183.3
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	8,523	9,760	51.8	55.2	29,251	78,500	168.4
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	1,782	2,025	84.9	84.8	31,380	91,900	192.9
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,489	3,703	91.4	87.8	29,067	75,200	158.7
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	2,592	3,962	62.6	64.4	31,143	95,800	207.6
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	631	676	77.6	78.8	25,359	64,800	155.5
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,342	1,614	69.5	67.5	22,116	67,500	205.2
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	4,249	5,163	80.2	79.9	26,498	72,000	171.7
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	3,691	4,960	80.7	85.3	24,614	73,600	199.0
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	166	172	57.2	41.6	14,479	35,300	143.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,575	2,861	74.4	80.5	28,131	96,100	241.6
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,080	1,256	61.5	62.5	21,591	64,400	198.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The median value of owner-occupied units in Morris County was \$81,500 in 1980. This is \$20,100 higher than the median value for New Jersey, and it ranked the highest for all 21 counties in the state. Out of all the county's municipalities, Harding Township had the highest median value of \$167,900. Following in value were Mendham Township (\$144,600), Mountain Lakes Borough (\$129,000), Chatham Township (\$128,600), and Mendham Borough (\$116,700). Table 20 provides both 1970 and 1980 figures for this category. Although it is difficult to derive the actual change in housing value from 1970 and 1980 respectively, those towns where the value of housing has increased substantially can still be noted. Harding Township exhibited the largest increase in value in all of Morris County. Other municipalities which experienced high increases in the median values of their homes were in the western portion of the county and corresponded with those places which had the largest increase in housing units mentioned in Table 19.

Table 21 details what the median contract rents for Morris County and its 39 municipalities were for 1970 and 1980. For the whole county in 1980, the median rent was \$229.00. This was \$71 higher than the \$228 for the whole state and, again, Morris County was ranked number one above all other counties in New Jersey for this category. Florham Park Borough and Mountain Lakes Borough were the top two municipalities regarding median contract rent (\$501 and \$500 respectively) in 1980. The largest increase in rent from 1970 to 1980 was in Mountain Lakes Borough (217.5%), followed by Netcong Borough (191.2%).

Single-family homes represented 75% of the total year round housing units in Morris County as of 1980. This relationship holds true with total occupied units as shown in Table 22. This type of housing unit was the most common throughout New Jersey as well (53%). There was also an increase of 210.4% in single-family attached units in Morris County. Another notable increase was that of owner occupied housing with five or more attached units. These figures represent the townhouse and condominium construction in Morris County. Although the increase was 425.6%, the actual number of units was fairly low and changed only from 121 units in 1970 to 636 in 1980.

As indicated in Table 21, the median contract rent rose substantially between 1970 and 1980. Table 23, which shows gross rent as a percent of household income, further illustrates this point. In 1970, 47.3% of renters were able to use less than 20% of their income to pay for their housing; in 1980, this number fell to 38.2%. In 1970, 17.3% of all renters had to use 35% or more of their income for rent, and by 1980, the number increased to 23.4% of their income. It is clear that lower income families had to use bigger portions of their income to provide shelter for themselves. Of households with incomes of less than \$5,000, 79.6% had to pay out 35% or more of their income for rent, when only 70.9% spent this much in 1970. A very large increase is evident in the \$5,000 to \$9,999 income group's rents. Only 10% of these households paid 35% or more of their income for

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	RENTER NUMBER OF UNITS		OCCUPIED % OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		HOUSING UNITS MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT (\$)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MORRIS COUNTY	29,685	34,999	26.3	25.7	138	299	116.3
BOONTON TOWN	1,170	1,225	39.6	39.1	112	253	126.5
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	94	87	10.0	8.0	119	333	179.4
BUTLER BOROUGH	528	802	25.0	30.5	110	284	159.0
CHATHAM BOROUGH	670	763	21.7	23.7	168	355	110.8
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	533	567	20.8	18.6	231	443	91.4
CHESTER BOROUGH	95	113	23.5	23.0	119	315	165.7
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	164	212	14.0	13.4	127	323	155.0
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	555	556	13.5	11.9	140	318	126.4
DOVER TOWN	2,276	2,100	46.4	41.2	112	248	121.7
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	169	191	8.4	7.3	124	285	129.7
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	107	270	5.2	11.3	178	501	181.6
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	263	286	8.9	7.9	119	287	141.3
HARDING TOWNSHIP	176	146	17.6	12.9	188	358	90.1
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	698	799	15.8	14.3	117	273	133.1
KINNELON BOROUGH	101	101	5.0	4.3	152	350	129.9
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	645	692	25.4	26.0	164	326	98.7
MADISON BOROUGH	1,497	1,528	30.8	30.6	140	339	141.8
MENDHAM BOROUGH	195	236	19.8	14.9	132	366	177.4
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	141	145	13.5	10.0	142	297	109.3
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	113	118	11.0	10.5	113	281	149.5
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	311	295	10.0	7.2	108	258	140.0
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	956	1,231	18.9	20.1	162	356	119.2
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	163	166	10.3	9.0	122	286	133.5
MORRISTOWN TOWN	4,290	4,325	65.2	63.9	131	265	102.5
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	55	54	4.6	4.5	157	500	217.5
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	310	412	27.7	27.9	149	313	109.6
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	311	2,637	10.6	38.9	115	327	183.3
NETCONG BOROUGH	241	668	27.1	49.1	114	332	191.2
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	7,612	7,614	46.2	43.1	148	291	96.4
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	275	301	13.1	12.6	125	336	167.9
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	280	436	7.3	10.3	139	262	89.1
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	1,290	1,984	31.1	32.2	153	323	111.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	170	166	20.9	19.3	119	268	124.7
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	548	709	28.4	29.6	120	292	143.5
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	862	1,088	16.3	16.8	146	348	138.6
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	630	615	13.8	10.6	114	268	136.1
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	115	226	39.7	54.7	107	274	155.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	438	480	20.7	13.5	140	306	118.4
WHARTON BOROUGH	638	655	36.4	32.6	116	271	133.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
 (Year-round housing units)
 Morris County

	1 9 7 0	1 9 8 0	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	113,033	136,302	20.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	85,739	101,412	18.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	580	1,887	225.3
2 UNITS	7,840	8,434	7.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,663	4,441	21.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,864	19,786	33.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	347	342	-1.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	109,823	131,820	20.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	83,503	98,561	18.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	547	1,698	210.4
2 UNITS	7,650	8,097	5.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,510	4,186	19.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,266	18,961	32.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	347	317	-8.6
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	80,142	96,888	20.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	76,880	92,329	20.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	190	890	368.4
2 UNITS	2,369	2,281	-3.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	289	494	70.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	121	636	425.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	293	258	-11.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	29,681	34,932	17.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,623	6,232	-5.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	357	808	126.3
2 UNITS	5,281	5,816	10.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,221	3,692	14.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,145	18,325	29.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	54	59	9.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0		1 9 8 0	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	28,955	100.0	34,050	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	13,687	47.3	13,016	38.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	4,278	14.8	5,193	15.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,322	14.9	6,456	19.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5,012	17.3	7,951	23.4
NOT COMPUTED	1,656	5.7	1,434	4.2
INCOME LESS THAN \$5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,552	100.0	2,664	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	142	2.6	41	1.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	160	2.9	83	3.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	605	10.9	138	5.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,937	70.9	2,120	79.6
NOT COMPUTED	708	12.8	282	10.6
INCOME \$5,000 TO \$9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	10,037	100.0	4,482	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,585	25.8	113	2.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,796	27.9	203	4.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,171	31.6	561	12.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,001	10.0	3,381	75.4
NOT COMPUTED	484	4.8	224	5.0
INCOME \$10,000 TO \$14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	8,335	100.0	6,038	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,413	76.9	298	4.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,147	13.8	870	14.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	425	5.1	2,722	45.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	70	0.8	1,906	31.6
NOT COMPUTED	280	3.4	242	4.0
INCOME \$15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,031	100.0	20,866	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,547	90.4	12,564	60.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	175	3.5	4,037	19.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	121	2.4	3,035	14.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	4	0.1	544	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	184	3.7	686	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1 9 7 0	1 9 8 0
	-----	-----
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	109,823	132,225
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	105,477	130,056
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,804	1,733
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	542	436
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	108,467	130,890
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.8	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	104,224	128,803
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.8	99.0
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,764	1,695
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.9	97.8
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	479	392
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.4	89.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

rent in 1970, but by 1980 paid up to 75.4%. The state as a whole experienced similar trends with 5.7% of the households spending 35% and above out of their incomes in 1970, to 59.4% in 1980. Housing costs rose more rapidly than household incomes during the decade.

The continuing decline of the overall household size is shown in Table 24. The number of occupied housing units with one or fewer persons per room increased by 23.3%. The number of units with one or more persons per room decreased by 50%. In 1970, this was 3.9% of the total of all room densities, and in 1980, it accounted for 1.6% of the total.

Table 24 also shows the number of complete plumbing facilities in occupied-housing units which can be an indicator of housing conditions. In 1970, 98.8% of occupied units had complete facilities (see appendix on Table 23 for detailed definitions) while in 1980, 99.0% did. The homes with fewer persons per room showed a higher percentage of complete plumbing facilities. The more crowded units, i.e., 1.51 or more persons per room, showed that only 88.4%, in 1970 and 89.9% in 1980 had complete plumbing facilities. However, these categories represented only 0.4% and 0.3% of the occupied units without complete plumbing facilities, in 1970 and 1980 respectively.



TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgely Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health

for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was

used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this

report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all

single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 tribo-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population--The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the

Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors: namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the

status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate

to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the

distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960

censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income--Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by

extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979 and \$3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level

for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for

occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for specified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is

intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for specified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is

intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.